App. F. IX-4

1941-42 (C.B.)

File No. 31-41

Serial Nos. 5 & 6.

Previous References.

C.B. 117-40-1-3
C.B. 31-41-1 & 2
C.B. 31-41-3 & 4

Later References.

C.B. 31-41-7
C.B. 86-42-1
C.B. 86-42-3.
C.B. 86-42-3 & 4
C.B. 79-43-1
C.B. 79-43-2
79-43-3
C.B. 79-43-4
C.B. 125-44-3 & 4
C.B. 125-44-5
C.B. 349-46-(1-2)

Serial Nos. 5 & 6.

C.B. 20-45-(1-2)
" 20-45-(3-4)

PRESERVED

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Part B for July 1942.

SUBJECT.

Statement of Constitutional & Administrative Reforms introduced in India under Government of India Act 1935 - May 1942.

Maybe retained
Secy
7/11/57

4004
CB.

Serial No. 5

2 MAY 1942
No. 10156

MAY 20 1942
No. 11963

Letter no. pol 59-40 dated 18.5.42 from the Secy to the Resident forwarding two printed copies of the Statement on Constitutional and Administrative reforms introduced in Indian States since 1.1.1936 Corrected up to 15-7-41.

Subject for perusal.

For particulars relating to Mysore kindly refer is invited to the portions marked on pages 6, 12, 17, 26, 30, 34, 39, 53, 63 & 66 of the printed volume herewith put up. The information (illegible) was furnished by this Govt.

19/5/42

CHIEF 15 MAY 19.. GOVT. OF MYSORE

OFFICE ... MINISTER & REVENUE 2 MAY 1942 7504

Land Revenue Minister & Dewan

Dewan & Minister for L.R. & Commerce and Industries

26/5

28/5

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

WD 04155—GPB—55,000—23-10-41

28 MAY 1942
L.S.G. BRANCH.

3181
Immediate

General and Revenue Secretariat

File No. 4090 C.P. of 194 [App. F. III—2

Serial No.

Subject:- Statement of Administrative & Constitutional Reforms introduced in Indian States.

The following branches are requested to put up a statement of Constitutional and administrative Reforms introduced in the State from 1st Dec. 1941 to 25th May 1942, on the lines indicated in the statement flagged C.B. 117-46 (1-3)

The matter may kindly be treated as immediate, as the information has to be furnished to the Residency before the 15th June 1942.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
MW D.S.
28 MAY 1942
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AND LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

R.A.L.C. Office ✓ Edn. Br.
L.S.G. Br. ✓ Instt. Br.
Fin. Br. ✓ G.N. Br. (Med & P.H.)
Rev. Br ✓

Parker
25/5/42.

R.A. and L.C. Section.

A Committee with the President, Legislative Council, as Chairman was appointed in December 1941, to examine the question of holding three sessions of the Representative Assembly in a year. They have since submitted their report which is under consideration of Government.

Submitted for perusal before returning the file to the L.S.G.Branch.

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

26.5 BKR 26/5

WD 04155—GPB—55,000—23-10-41

L.S.G. Branch)

BKR 26.5.42

26/5/42

6426 p 44

File No. of 194 . General and Revenue Secretariat.

L. S. G. Branch

Serial No.

Two Minor Municipal Councils viz., Malur in Kolar District and Belur in Hassan District were conferred with the privilege of having elected non-official Presidents.

The restoration of the Channapatna Town Municipal Council which was under supersession for over 5 years has been sanctioned.

for 29.5.42

pro. Branch)

3
29/5/42

GENL. & REV. SECRETARIAT
29 MAY 1942
PROCESSION BRANCH.

No Constitutional or administrative Reforms were introduced during the period referred to in the preceding page in the Judicial dept

3
30/5/42

No reforms as regards the Police Deptt have been introduced during the Period. But as regards the Prison Deptt action is being taken on the several recommendations made by the Prison Reforms Committee.

R. 6298
- 4 JUNE 1942

3
2/6/42

30/5 Rev Br)

Mr M.V.R.

No Constitutional or administrative reforms were introduced during the period referred to in the dept except [illegible] for Judicial purpose having an

[illegible] Edn Dept

for 7/6

5509
EDUCATION

Com Br)

4562 4004 4990/CB 4609

Serial No.

No Constitutional or administrative reforms were introduced during the period refd to. Subd for perusal before returning this to the ~~C.S.~~ A&I Branch.

8/6 A&I Branch) 9/6

11056

GOVT. & REV. SECTT. 10 JUNE 1942 ADDL. & FOREST BRANCH.

No such reforms were introduced in the Forest Section of this Dept during the period.

11/6 G.M. Branch) 12/6

Subd

A note re Medical Section is put up for appl.

13/6 This does not contain any such reform as referred to. It only relates to the appointment of a committee & holding of an enquiry into the working of the maternity homes.

A note re P.H. Section is submitted for favour of further action.

16/6/42

15.6.42

CB) 15/6

Submitted for approval with a draft letter to the Residency

17/6/42

To be issued

Issued.

20/6/42

NOTE—Cont. Sheet.

WD 04155—GPB—55,000—23-10-41

4004
CP

Bangalore,

D.O.No.Pol.59-40 CS. 31-41-5 18th May 1942.

Statement of Constitutional and Administrative Reforms introduced in Indian States.

My Dear Mehkri,

I am desired to enclose two copies of "the Statement of Constitutional and Administrative Reforms introduced in Indian States since 1st January 1936", corrected up to the 15th July 1941.

2. In order to secure uniformity in the form of amendments, the Political Department have suggested the adoption of a particular form, a specimen of which is enclosed. I am to request that this form may kindly be adopted in future.

3. I am also to request that the two headings mentioned in the margin may kindly be added to the headings already indicated under "Administrative Reforms" in this Residency letter No.Pol.28 of 1939, dated the 4th March 1939, and that important and interesting reforms which cannot be included under any of the original headings may be included under these new headings.

(13) Social Reforms.
(14) Miscellaneous Reforms.

Yours sincerely,

Malcolm

CP

CHIEF SECRETARY
18 MAY 19
GOVT. OF

M. G. Mehkri, Esq., B.A., LL.B.,
Chief Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
Bangalore.

KT

Amendments to the printed statement of constitutional and administrative reforms in Indian States prepared by the Political Department.

(For the half year ending 31st December 1941)

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS.

Page 14. Under Rajputana Agency, substitute the following for the account of Udaipur added in last amendment:-

"The report of a Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for setting up as a Legislative Assembly with a large elected element, has been received and published for public criticism."

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS.

Page 17. Under Rajputana Agency.

(i) Substitute the following for the existing account of Banswara.

"A post of Law Minister has been created, and an experienced law graduate appointed to it. The Judicial Courts have been reorganised."

(ii) In the account of Udaipur as amended from time to time, add "The pays of Judicial Officers have been revised and increased. A special officer to inspect Courts and Offices and to report on their efficiency has been appointed."

Page 19. Under Rajputana Agency in account relating to Udaipur as amended from time to time.

(i) after the sentence "A Council of Ministers has been constituted", insert;

"The Superior Service has been divided into two sections; The Mewar Civil Service and the Mewar Subordinate Civil Service. Recruitment to the Civil Service will be entirely by competitive examination, and candidates will be sent for training outside the State. Recruitment to the Subordinate Civil Service will be predominantly by competitive examination".

(ii) Omit sentence "Competitive ..... in the Secretariat".

(iii) Omit subsequent sentence "Competitive examination..... being introduced".

(iv) For the sentence "This will be ready .... end of 1942" substitute "The road is ready as far as Rajnagar."

(v) At the end add the following as sub-paragraph

"A scheme of construction of bunds to conserve water and to prevent erosion has been sanctioned."

Page 21. Under Rajputana Agency, add the following to the account relating to Udaipur inserted by the amendment for the half year ending 31st December 1940.

"A trained Police Officer from British India has been appointed City Superintendent of Police".

Page 26. Under Rajputana Agency in the account relating to Udaipur added in last amendment for "current year" substitute "year 1940-41".

Page 26 ..

Page 26. Under Rajputana Agency in the account relating to "(6). Free Primary education introduced" omit the existing account of Udaipur, and substitute:

"Primary education is free in all State Schools."

Page 36. Under Rajputana Agency for the account relating to Udaipur as amended from time to time, substitute the following:-

"A new High School has been opened at Bhilwara and two primary schools have been raised to Middle School Standard. In addition to two new primary schools for depressed classes and six new adult night schools recently opened, 20 new boys' schools, 10 new girls' schools, 2 new depressed classes' schools and 14 new night schools have been sanctioned. The pay of teachers of primary schools has been raised, grants-in-aid to private schools have been increased and the inspecting staff has been added to. The grades of lecturers and teachers in the College have been raised. Circulating Libraries have been started; facilities for agricultural teaching have been provided in connection with Middle and Primary Schools; and tailoring, carpet weaving, knitting and sewing have been introduced in Girls' Schools.

X-Ray apparatus has been provided in the Lansdowne Hospital in Udaipur and a New Hospital is under construction in Udaipur City. Two new hospitals and four Ayurvedic dispensaries have been started in the districts. Three new ward dispensaries have been opened in Udaipur City. A dai has been sanctioned for every hospital.

The Veterinary Department has been reorganised."

Page 41. Under Rajputana Agency.

Add the following to the account relating to Udaipur:-

"A special forest officer from Madras has been appointed and a scheme for forest preservation is under consideration.

(Sd) H. Trevelyan,

Political Agent in Mewar and Southern Rajputana States.

Pol 2417 Ends 2 d 23 6/42

G. R. S. App. F. G. 3. No

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(*Continuation sheet draft form*).

CS. 31-41-6

To Dated 23.6.42

The Secy. to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore.

Subject :- Statement of Administration & Constitutional Reforms in the Indian States.

Sir,

In continuation of this office letter No. pol. 1259/CS. 31-41-4 dated 10th Jany 1942, on the above subject, I am directed to send herewith the statement corrected up to the 25th May 1942.

I have &c

4876

Chief Secretary to Govt.

Bg

V.

WD 03697—GPB—30,000—2-2-40

STATEMENT OF CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS INTRODUCED IN INDIAN FROM IST DECEMBER 1941 TO 25TH MAY 1942.

....

Nature of Reforms	Remarks
1. Appointment or liberalisation of Legislative Assemblies or similar bodies consisting wholly or partly of popularly elected Members and connected constitutional developments.	A Committee was appointed in December 1941 to examine the question of holding an extra session of the Representative Assembly annually. The Committee has since submitted its report recommending the holding of a third Session. This is under the consideration of Government.
2. Establishment and liberalisation of Municipal Bodies.	Two minor Municipal Councils, viz. Malur, in Kolar District, and Belur, in Hassan District, were conferred with the privilege of having elected non-official Presidents. The restoration of Channapatna Town Municipal Council, which was under supersession for over 5 years, has been sanctioned.
3. Additional Educational or Medical facilities granted or measures taken.	With a view to ensure more effective control over the outbreak and spread of plague which has been occuring in a more or less virulent form in the several ~~Districts~~ Towns and minor municipalities and in the rural parts of the State, Government have sanctioned certain proposals at a cost of about Rs.15,000/- for prevention of the outbreak and spreading of plague. It was found that there was a serious decrease in population in the Malanad part of the State (hilly tracts), due to people suffering from malaria. Certain preventive measures have been taken during the year under review at a cost of about Rs.10,000/-. The scheme is ~~in~~ experimental nature, sanctioned temporarily for a period of two years.

18/6

Chief Secretary to Government.

No. Pol. 2417.

22nd June 2

2 3rd

Major A. E. H. Macann,

Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore.

Subject:- Statement of Administrative and Constitutional Reforms in the Indian States.

In continuation of this office letter No. Pol.1259/C.B. 31-41-4 dated the 10th January 1942, on the above subject, I am directed to send herewith the statement corrected upto the 25th May 1942.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Chief Secretary to Government.

STATEMENT OF CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS INTRODUCED IN INDIAN STATES FROM IST DECEMBER 1941 to 25th MAY 1942:

. . . .

Nature of Reform.	Remarks
1. Appointment or liberalisation of Legislative Assemblies or similar bodies consisting wholly or partly of popularly elected Members and connected constitutional developments.	A Committee was appointed in December 1941 to examine the question of holding an extra session of the Representative Assembly annually. The Committee has since submitted its report recommending the holding of a third Session. This is under the consideration of Government.
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3. Additional Educational or Medical facilities granted or measures taken.	With a view to ensure more effective control over the outbreak and spread of plague which has been occurring in a more or less virulent form in the several Towns and minor municipalities and in the rural parts of the State, Government have sanctioned certain proposals at a cost of about Rs.15,000/- for prevention of the outbreak and spreading of plague. It was found that there was a serious decrease in population in the Malnad part of the State (hilly tracts), due to people suffering from malaria. Certain preventive measures have been taken during the year under review at a cost of about Rs.10,000/- The scheme is of an experimental nature, sanctioned temporarily for a period of two years.

K H. Narasimhaiya

for Chief Secretary to Government.

STATEMENT OF CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS INTRODUCED IN INDIAN STATES FROM 1ST DECEMBER 1941 to 25th MAY 1942:

* * * *

Nature of Reform.	Remarks
1. Appointment or liberalisation of Legislative Assemblies or similar bodies consisting wholly or partly of popularly elected Members and connected constitutional developments.	A Committee was appointed in December 1941 to examine the question of holding an extra session of the Representative Assembly annually. The Committee has since submitted its report recommending the holding of a third Session. This is under the consideration of Government.
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Chief Secretary to Government.

STATEMENT OF CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS INTRODUCED IN INDIAN STATES FROM 1ST DECEMBER 1941 to 25th MAY 1942:

. . . .

Nature of Reform.	Remarks
1. Appointment or liberalisation of Legislative Assemblies or similar bodies consisting wholly or partly of popularly elected Members and connected constitutional developments.	A Committee was appointed in December 1941 to examine the question of holding an extra session of the Representative Assembly annually. The Committee has since submitted its report recommending the holding of a third Session. This is under the consideration of Government.
2. Establishment and liberalisation of Municipal Bodies.	Two minor Municipal Councils, viz. Kolar in Kolar District, and Belur, in Hassan District, were conferred with the privilege of having elected non-official Presidents. The restoration of Channapatna Town Municipal Council which was under supersession for over five years, has been sanctioned.
3. Additional Educational or Medical facilities granted or measures taken.	With a view to ensure more effective control over the outbreak and spread of plague which has been occurring in a more or less virulent form in the several Towns and minor municipalities and in the rural parts of the State, Government have sanctioned certain proposals at a cost of about Rs.15,000/- for prevention of the outbreak and spreading of plague. It was found that there was a serious decrease in population in the Malnad part of the State (hilly tracts), due to people suffering from malaria. Certain preventive measures have been taken during the year under review at a cost of about Rs.10,000/- The scheme is of an experimental nature, sanctioned temporarily for a period of two years.

Chief Secretary to Government.

URGENT

D.4592

Bangalore,
24th June 1942.

D.O.No.Pol.59-40

Statement of Constitutional and
Administrative Reforms introduced
in Indian States.

C.S.

My Dear Mehkri,

I am desired to refer to my demi-official letter No.Pol.59-40, dated the 18th May 1942.

2. You will notice that in the printed statement forwarded with that letter there are only 11 items under administrative reforms against 12 given in the letter from this Residency, No.Pol.28 of 1939, dated the 4th March 1939. This is because items 5 and 8 given in the letter have now been combined into one - "(5) Introduction of revised settlement operations; improvement of land tenure; substantial reduction of revenue assessment, etc." You will also notice that item (1) under constitutional reforms and items (2) and (7) under administrative reforms have been slightly amplified in the printed statement referred to above.

3. I am to request that in future statements the headings given in the printed statement may kindly be adopted and the two items referred to in my letter of the 18th March 1942 may be included as items Nos.(12) and (13) (instead of (13) and (14)).

4. I am also to request you kindly to expedite the statement of constitutional and administrative reforms introduced since the last statement sent in January 1942.

Yours sincerely,

A Macaw

M.G. Mehkri, Esq., B.A., LL.B.,
Chief Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
Bangalore.

Serial No.

P. H. Section

Administrative

The following Schemes were Sanctioned in connection with Malarial Control and Epidemic diseases:—

(1) Scheme for Malarial Control in the Irwin Canal area. (vide G.O. No. G 6977-83/P.H. 34-41-4 d 3.1.1942)

(2) Prescribing temporary plague Regulations (vide ~~G.O.~~ Notifn. No. G 6784/P.H 84-41-2 dated 2.1.1942)

(3) Measures for the Control of plague in the State. Sanctioning additional staff for the purpose (vide G.O. No. G 7330-54/P.H. 3-42-10 d 13.1.1942)

(4) Scheme for the prevention of malaria and other preventable diseases in the Malnad (vide G.O. No. G 12489-532/P.H. 172-41-1 d 27.5.1942.)

16.9.42

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

WD 04155—GPB—55,000—23-10-41

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

G. O. No. G. 6977-83—P. H. 34-41-4, dated 3rd January 1942.

Irwin Canal Area.

Passes orders regarding the proposals of the Director of Public Health for introducing anti-malaria measures and for improving the general health conditions in the ——.

READ—

Government Order No. G. 1532-6—P. H. 61-32-20, dated 1st September 1933, sanctioning the formation of a Rural Health Unit for the improvement of the health of the inhabitants and labour in the Irwin Canal area.

2. Government Order No. G. 5423-5—P. H. 44-40-2, dated 19th December 1940, sanctioning continuance for one year from 1st January 1941, of the Malaria Relief Work at Kerogode, Hanakere and Kothathi in the Mandya Taluk.

3. Government Order No. G. 11256-8—Med. 160-40-4, dated 25th June 1941, sanctioning the continuance for a further period of nine months from 3rd June 1941, of the four itinerant dispensaries in the Irwin Canal Area of Maddur and Mandya Taluks to combat malaria.

4. Correspondence ending with letter No. C. 171-2, dated 7th October 1941, from the Director of Public Health, submitting proposals for introducing anti-malaria measures and for improving the general health conditions in the Irwin Canal area at a cost of Rs. 47,632 per annum.

ORDER No. G. 6977-83—P. H. 34-41-4, DATED BANGALORE, THE 3RD JANUARY 1942.

The general condition of health in the area irrigated by the Maddur and Kerogode branches of the Irwin Canal in the Mandya District has become a matter of serious concern in view of the prevalence of a virulent type of malaria. Several measures have been undertaken by the Government from time to time to check the spread of malaria but the conditions prevailing do not indicate that these measures have been adequate to cope with the spread and virulence of the disease. A more concentrated and systematic campaign of preventive and relief measures is urgently required to control the disease more effectively if the irrigation project is to prove as productive and beneficial to the agriculturists, as intended by the Government.

With this object in view, the Director of Public Health submitted certain comprehensive proposals for undertaking anti-malaria and general health work in 180 villages in the area with a population of about 120,000 at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,26,773 per annum. Under this scheme, the 180 villages are to be grouped into three units consisting of 60 villages each. The work in each unit is to consist of malaria control and improvement in general health services. The work under malaria control is to consist mainly in the destruction of mosquitoes by the spraying of an insecticide, pyrocide 20, a staff consisting of an Assistant Health Officer and necessary number of Assistant Sanitary Inspectors and Fieldmen being employed for the purpose.

The work under general health services is to consist of the distribution of quinine, improvement of general sanitation, etc., in the affected area under the control of a wholetime Health Officer assisted by a staff consisting of Assistant Sanitary Inspectors, Midwives and Public Health Nurses, the services of the existing itinerant dispensaries in the area being also co-ordinated with this work. For directing the work of malaria control and of general health services, it is proposed that a second class Health Officer with a suitable ministerial establishment may be

appointed with his office and headquarters at Mandya. The existing Health Centre and Malaria Control Unit at Mandya are to be abolished, the consequent savings amounting to Rs. 11,166 being made available for expenditure in connection with the present scheme. Regarding accommodation, it is proposed that pending the construction of a building for locating the District Health Office at Mandya, a rent of Rs. 50 may be provided for the health office and that the cost of the buildings to be put up in the interior villages for the staff may be met from the Krishnarajasagara funds.

Government are of opinion that it is necessary to carry out the several drainage and other works of Sanitary Engineering in the area more expeditiously and that in the meanwhile it is essential to adopt other health measures such as those recommended by the Director, in the first instance, in a unit of about 60 villages where malaria is most virulent, and that the scheme may be extended gradually to other sections with any modification found desirable in the light of experience.

The Director has accordingly submitted revised proposals for introducing the scheme in one unit comprising of 67 villages at a cost of Rs. 47,632 per annum as detailed in the schedule annexed hereto. He proposes that the itinerant dispensaries now working at Shivalli and Gejjalgere may be included in the malaria control area and placed under the Health Officer. He has also proposed that a special Health Committee may be constituted for this area with the personnel as noted in the margin.

The Minister for Local Self-Government and Public Health (Chairman).
" Director of Public Health in Mysore.
" Deputy Commissioner, Mandya District.
" Superintending Engineer, Irrigation Circle, Mysore.
" President of the District Board, Mandya.
Four Members residing in the area to be nominated by Government.
The Health Officer, Mandya (Secretary).

Government are pleased to sanction the revised proposals of the Director for a period of two years. The office of the Health Officer and his establishment will be located in the District Office Building, Mandya.

A demand for meeting the expenditure during the current year will be placed before the Legislative Council at its next session. Necessary provision will be made for the scheme in the budgets of 1942-43 and 1943-44.

V. VEDAVYASACHARYA,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

To—The Director of Public Health in Mysore.
The Comptroller to Government through the Financial Department.
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Senior Surgeon in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioner, Mandya District.
The President, District Board, Mandya, through the Deputy Commissioner.
The Chief Engineer of Mysore, Bangalore.
PRESS TABLE.

Exd.—C. K.

No. G. 6977-83—P. H. 34-41-4, DATED 3RD JANUARY 1942.

ANNEXURE.

Statement showing the establishment, etc., required for controlling malaria in the 60 villages of the Irwin Canal Area and cost.

I. DIRECTION	*Average cost.*	*Actual cost this year.*
	Rs.	Rs.
1 Second Class Health Officer in grade Rs. 150—25/2—350 ...	256 2/3	250
1 Stenographer on Rs. 40 per mensem	40	40
1 Accountant on Rs. 30—3—45	41¼	30
1 Clerk on Rs. 30—2—40	37½	30
2 Servants on Rs. 11 each	22	22
Total per mensem ...	997 5/12	372
Total per annum ...	4,769	4,464
F. T. A. to the 2nd class Health Officer at Rs. 75 per mensem ...	900	900
Contingencies	200	200
Total ...	5,869	5,564

II. GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES.		
1 Assistant Health Officer 75—5—150+F. T. A. 30 ...	113 1/3	105
2 Sanitary Inspectors on Rs. 35—2—55+F. T. A. 8 each ...	110 5/9	86
1 Public Health Nurse on Rs. 55—5—100+F. T. A. 30 ...	110½	85
8 Midwives at Rs. 20—2—30+F. T. A. 8 each ...	272 8/9	224
5 Servants on Rs. 11 each (1 for the Health Officer, 2 for Sanitary Inspectors, 1 for Public Health Nurse, 1 for Office).	55	55
Total per month ...	662 5/8	555
Total per annum ...	7,947	6,650

III. MALARIA CONTROL WORK.		
1 Assistant Health Officer on 75—5—150+F.T. A. 30 per mensem.	113 1/3	105
4 Asssistant Sanitary Inspectors on Rs. 25—1—35+F.T.A. 8 each.	154 2/9	132
25 Fieldmen at Rs. 12 each	300	300
3 Fieldmen for mixing, diluting and distributing to the several fieldmen in all the Units at Rs. 12 each.	36	36
1 Peon for the Office Rs. 11	11	11
Total per month ...	614 5/9	584
Total per annum ...	7,374	7,008

IV. RECURRING.		
Contingencies	300	For General Health work.
	500	For Malaria Control work.
Stationery and forms	200	
Works Fund	2,000	
Drugs	1,000	
Pyrocide 20	22,000	This is calculated at current price, pyrocide 20, at Rs. 45 per gallon and Kerosine oil at Rs. 4-4-0 per tin or Rs. 1-1-0 per gallon.
Total ...	26,000	

V. NON-RECURRING.	
Malaria equipment	300
Microscopes (one ordinary and dissenting)	700
Laboratory requisites	1,000
Furniture	400
Total ...	2,400

No. G. 6977-83—P. H. 34-41-4, DATED 3RD JANUARY 1942.

ABSTRACT.

	Average cost— 60 villages	*Actual cost this year— 60 villages*
	Rs.	Rs.
Direction	5,869	5,564
General Health Services	7,947	6,660
Malaria Control Work	7,374	7,008
Recurring	26,000	26,000
Non-Recurring	2,400	2,400
Total ...	49,590	47,632

The cost for the full year ... Rs. 47,632.

LIST OF VILLAGES.

	Name	*Spleen rate* per cent
1.	Malligere ...	98
2.	Kodihalli ...	82
3.	Beeragowdanhalli ...	100
4.	Hosahalli ...	...
5.	Gopalapura ...	86
6.	Panakanahalli ...	89
7.	Sampahalli ...	100
8.	Mahadevarahalli ...	...
9.	Goravale ...	...
10.	Gandhal ...	66
11.	Mallanaikanakatte ...	65
12.	Holalu ...	51
13.	Chikthammanahalli ...	...
14.	Biliguli ...	...
15.	Chendagal ...	...
16.	Induval ...	67
17.	Yerehalli ...	...
18.	Yeliyur ...	...
19.	Sundahalli ...	43
20.	Kiragandur ...	90
21.	Kyathanagere ...	92
22.	Hulikere ...	...
23.	Managanahalli ...	...
24.	Kothathi ...	...
25.	Aladahalli ...	...
26.	Mattahalli ...	...
27.	Kesalgere ...	...
28.	Mangala ...	...
29.	Lokasara ...	...
30.	Pura ...	...
31.	Halvadi ...	...
32.	Cheeranahalli ...	...
33.	Halahalli ...	87
34.	Kamanaikanahalli ...	...

	Name	*Spleen rate* per cent
35.	Thaggalli ...	...
36.	K. Malligere ...	...
37.	Yerehalli ...	...
38.	Kamnaikanahalli ...	...
39.	Sunakanahalli ...	68
40.	Buthanahosur ...	66
41.	Belur ...	...
42.	Guthaloo ...	24
43.	Budanur ...	82
44.	Hadarahalli ...	...
45.	Ummadahalli ...	100
46.	Satanur ...	85
47.	Bellandagere ...	100
48.	Chamalapura ...	...
49.	Honaganahalli ...	85
50.	Gopalapura ...	...
51.	Komerahalli ...	90
52.	Hulivana ...	80
53.	Jigundipatna ...	94
1.	Voddarahosahallikoppal ...	...
2.	Upparakoppal ...	...
3.	Munikoppal ...	...
4.	Chinnagiridoddi ...	...
5.	Mayannanakoppal ...	...
6.	Kenchegowdanakoppal ...	...
7.	Molekoppal ...	...
8.	Chikgowdanadoddi ...	...
9.	Kattedoddi ...	...
10.	Chennappanadoddi ...	...
11.	Yethagadahalli ...	...
12.	Bestharadoddi ...	...
13.	Thavarekeredoddi ...	...
14.	Chinnappanadoddi ...	...

WD 3498—GPB—560—12 1 42

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT.

No. G. 6784—*P. H.* 84-41-2, *dated 2nd January* 1942.

Whereas certain parts of Mysore are visited by, and other parts are threatened with, an outbreak of the dangerous disease known as plague ;

And whereas the ordinary provisions of the law for the time being in force in Mysore are insufficient to prevent the outbreak of such disease or the spread thereof ;

Now therefore in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (II of 1897), and in supersession of all the regulations issued previously on the subject, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are hereby pleased to prescribe the following temporary regulations to be observed throughout the State for a period of one year from 2nd January 1942.

1. (1) The general supervision of the arrangements for dealing with plague in Mysore is vested in the Director of Public Health, under the control of, and subject to report in all important matters to the Government.

(2) Subject to the general control of the Director of Public Health, the Deputy Commissioners shall be directly responsible for the conduct of all arrangements for the prevention of the outbreak and spreading of plague in the areas within their jurisdiction. In cases of emergency, Deputy Commissioners may issue such orders relating to matters not specifically dealt with herein as may appear necessary, provided that they do not conflict with the general principles of these rules. All orders that the Deputy Commissioners may issue under the provisions of these regulations shall be reported to the Director of Public Health.

(3) The Presidents of the Municipal Councils and the District Boards, and all plague officers shall act under the direction of the Director of Public Health in all matters relating to plague and they shall work conjointly with and render all assistance to the Deputy Commissioner within their respective jurisdictions for the prevention of the outbreak and spreading of plague in areas within their control.

2. In these Regulations—

(1) " Deputy Commissioner " means the Deputy Commissioner of the District.

(2) " Infected area " means any place or area which is notified to be infected with plague under these Regulations by the Government or, subject to their approval, by the Director of Public Health.

(3) " Local authority " means—

(*i*) In the case of Municipal areas,

(*a*) the Municipal Health Officer ; and

(*b*) the Executive Authority of the Municipal Council ;

(*ii*) in the case of non-municipal areas, the Village Patel ;

and includes, in both cases, any other person appointed as local authority by the Deputy Commissioner, subject to the approval of the Director of Public Health.

(4) " Plague Officer " means the District Health Officer, the Municipal Health Officer and the Revenue Sub-Division Officer within their respective jurisdiction and includes, in respect of any area, any other person who may be appointed by the Government or by the Director of Public Health as Plague Officer for such area.

3. The Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare to be infected with plague any place or area in which one or more indigenous cases of plague have occurred, or in which rats or other susceptible animals have been proved to be infected with plague. In similar circumstances, the Director of Public Health, on the report of the Deputy Commissioner, may require the Deputy Commissioner to notify by tom-tom or otherwise, that any place or area in his district is infected with plague, and he shall forthwith inform Government of such notification and the Government may confirm, cancel or modify such notification.

4. The Deputy Commissioner may—

(i) Close any existing market, or order the suspension or postponement of any other large congregation of people—

(a) in any infected area ; or

(b) in any area in his district adjoining an infected area ; whether such infected area be in that district, or in a neighbouring district ; and

(ii) appoint special places where markets may be held and prescribe limits beyond which it shall not be lawful for persons bringing articles for sale from or into an infected area to pass.

5. In any infected area, the Deputy Commissioner or a Plague Officer with the previous sanction of the Deputy Commissioner may order the evacuation of infected premises and of premises in the neighbourhood of such premises, or generally of that infected area or of any part thereof:

Provided that, before issuing or sanctioning an order for compulsory evacuation, the Deputy Commissioner shall—

(*a*) satisfy himself that such evacuation is necessary to prevent or check the further spread of the disease or is in the interest of the affected population, having regard to climatic conditions;

(*b*) either provide within reasonable distance adequate and suitable shelter and the necessary water supply for the persons evicted or satisfy himself that such shelter and water supply will be provided otherwise; and

(*c*) make necessary arrangements for watch and ward.

6. The Deputy Commissioner may require all persons who evacuate their premises voluntarily, or against whom an order of compulsory evacuation is passed under this regulation, to reside in such place and for such period as he may fix.

Nothing contained in this Regulation shall be deemed to apply to a person who produces a certificate from a Registered Medical Practitioner or a qualified Sanitary Inspector authorised in this behalf by a District Health Officer or by a Municipal Health Officer, as the case may be, to the effect that they have been successfully inoculated against plague within a period of six months immediately preceding the notification of the place or area as an infected area or who get themselves inoculated within 24 hours of the publication of such notification and produce a certificate to that effect from any of the officers named above.

7. (i) All persons entering Mysore, from an area suspected to be infected with plague, may be required to be inoculated against plague if they do not hold a certificate of inoculation and to expose all their belongings or merchandise to the sun for not less than three hours, either at the boundary of Mysore or at any other place fixed by the Deputy Commissioner of the District. They may be required to obtain certificates showing that the same has been carried out before being allowed to proceed further into Mysore.

(*ii*) In the case of persons leaving an infected area in Mysore, such persons may, before leaving the infected area, be required (a) to obtain a certificate certifying that they themselves, and all members of their household, have been inoculated against plague and (*b*) to expose their belongings or merchandise for not less than three hours at the place fixed by the plague officer.

8. For purposes of these Regulations, frontier inspection stations shall be established as near as may be to the frontier on roads, and (with the previous sanction of Government) at railway stations. At each frontier inspection station, a sufficient number of sheds shall be erected for hospital and observation purposes and disinfectants and stores shall be maintained.

9. In any infected area, the Deputy Commissioner may enter upon, occupy and use or may depute any person to enter upon, occupy and use without having recourse to the provisions of the Mysore Land Acquisition Act, 1894, any building or place which is required for, and is in the opinion of the plague officer suitable for, any purpose connected with plague measures, provided that, if the building or place is occupied by any person, notice in writing shall be given to such person or be conspicuously affixed on such building or place not less than 24 hours before it is entered upon, occupied or used under this regulation. The owner or lessee of such building or place shall be entitled to a reasonable rent, to be fixed by the Deputy Commissioner, for the period during which the building or place is occupied or used, and the Deputy Commissioner shall, when any building ceases to be so occupied or used, cause it to be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected and, if the owner or lessee so desires, to be whitewashed inside and outside.

10. If the Deputy Commissioner or a plague officer is of opinion that the destruction of any hut or shed in an infected area is necessary to prevent the spread of plague, he may take summary measures for the destruction of such hut or shed and of the materials of which it is constructed.

11. The Deputy Commissioner or any person authorised by him in this behalf may direct that any building or place shall be inspected and disinfected and that all rats and other susceptible animals found therein shall be destroyed; and to facilitate such destruction, he may order the temporary removal of any articles from such buildings or place.

12. The Deputy Commissioner may direct that at any place in his District any consignment of grain or other produce or merchandise, or personal effects being conveyed by rail, road or otherwise, shall be examined, and shall, if necessary, be unloaded and fumigated or exposed to the sun in such manner and for such period as he may fix.

13. (i) It shall be the duty of every person, every owner or occupier of any building and every medical practitioner to report to the nearest local authority, or one of the officers of the nearest dispensary, the occurrence of any mortality among rats or a case of plague or

of fever with glandular swellings or other suspicious symptoms in any household which may come to his notice.

(ii) Every superintendent or agent managing a mine or part of a mining property, or every owner or superintendent or agent of an estate or factory shall report at once to the nearest local authority, the occurrence of any mortality among rats on the estate, as well as the occurrence of a case of plague or of fever with glandular swellings or of unusual sickness among the coolies or others employed on the estate or in the factory or mine under his charge or in his possession.

14. The Deputy Commissioner may empower any officer in a town, village or area to inquire from any householder or head of a family, regarding the health of the household or to see any person except a gosha female in the household, and such householder or head of a family shall be bound to answer the questions asked of him or her by any such officer.

15. When any building or place within a municipality, notified area or village is in an infectious state by reason of a dead rat being found therein or when, in any building or place within such a locality, there is good reason to believe that there may be a person suffering or suspected to be suffering from plague, or to have so lately suffered as to be in an infectious state, or likely from recent contact with plague cases to be in an infectious state, the Deputy Commissioner, or subject to the Deputy Commissioner's control, any plague officer, or any local authority, or any officer of the Public Health Department not below the rank of a Sanitary Inspector, may at any time by day or by night, after giving such notice as may appear to him reasonable, inspect such person and building or place and take any such action as is herein described :—

(a) *Patients*—(i) Remove whenever possible such person to one of the places of accommodation provided for persons suffering from plague and there detain and treat him until he shall have been certified by the Medical Officer in charge to be free from infection.

(ii) Take measures for segregation and detaining such person in his own house or some other suitable place, if in the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner, the place is such that he can be segregated therein without great risk of spreading the infection.

(b) *Contacts*—

If he considers it necessary, and when the infection is confined to so small an area that contact can be accurately known, he may remove any person or persons living or found to be living in the building or place either for detention and observation in a place appointed for the purpose, or to facilitate the disinfection of the premises.

(c) *Infected buildings*—

Take such steps as may be necessary for cleansing and disinfecting the building or place or for improving its ventilation and lighting or for improving the sanitary condition of the locality : provided that the room in which a sick person is lying need not be disinfected until after the death, recovery or removal of the patient.

(d) *Relief*—

(i) In the case of poor persons, pay immediate compensation for articles destroyed or damaged in the process of disinfection.

(ii) In the case of removal and detention under this rule, make prompt provision for the supply of rations, which may be given free, if necessary.

No person segregated or detained under this rule shall leave the place or segregation or detention except with the permission of the officer in charge.

Provided that :—

No person suffering from plague or from any other disease, whose death appears to be imminent, shall be removed from his house, except at the desire of himself or his relatives.

(e) *Costs*—

The cost of all anti-plague measures under these regulations shall be borne by Government.

16. Patients suffering from plague who or whose relations object to the use of allopathic medicine may be permitted to avail themselves of the service of the practitioners of indigenous medicine.

17. The bodies of persons who have died of plague which are to be disposed of by burial shall be buried in graves six feet deep and four feet apart, in places well away from habitations and sources of water supply, and the Deputy Commissioner shall have power to appoint places for their burial and to prohibit their burial in any place not so prescribed. In cases in which bodies are burnt, this shall be completely done in an isolated locality. The expense in the case of persons who have died of plague and whose relatives are unable to pay for their proper disposal, be borne by Government.

18. (1) In the absence of any written contract to the contrary, every inspector, maistry, peon, watchman, labourer, scavenger, or other menial servant employed to do duty in connection with plague shall be entitled to one month's notice before discharge, or to one month's wages in lieu thereof unless he is discharged for misconduct or was engaged for a specified term and is discharged at the end of such term.

(2) No such inspector, maistry, peon, watchman, labourer, scavenger, or menial servant shall, in the absence of a written contract authorising him to do so, or without reason or cause, resign his employment or absent himself from his duties or neglect or refuse to perform any of his duties without giving a month's notice.

19. When, in consequence of the exercise of the powers conferred by or under these regulations, any property is damaged or destroyed, the Deputy Commissioner shall pay to the owner by way of compensation such sum as he may consider sufficient to cover the cost of repairing the damage or replacing the property destroyed. The Deputy Commissioner's decision fixing the amount of compensation to be paid shall be final. No compensation shall, however, be payable to cover the cost of replacing the articles destroyed under Regulation 14, except under clause 14 d (1).

20. Any person disobeying or contravening or refusing to submit himself to any lawful directions given under the provision of these regulations or obstructing any measure lawfully taken under these regulations by any of the authorities empowered to act in this behalf, shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under Section 188 of the Indian Penal Code, as in force in Mysore, and shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to 6 months, or fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000 or both.

By Order,

(Sd.) V. VEDAVYASACHARYA,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

Memo

Copy of the above is forwarded with compliments to the—

Senior Surgeon in Mysore.
Director of Public Health in Mysore.
Heads of Departments.
Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
Presidents of District Boards.
President, Bangalore City Municipal Council.
President, Mysore City Municipal Council.
President, Sanitary Board, Kolar Gold Fields.

By Order,

Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

G. O. No. G. 7330-54—P. H. 3-41-10, dated 13th January 1942.

Plague.

Sanctions the employment of certain additional staff in connection with the measures for the control of —— in the State.

READ—

Government Order No. G. 2642-3—P. H. 14-40-2, dated 25th September 1940, sanctioning a reserve staff of one Sanitary Inspector and six Assistant Sanitary Inspectors for cyanogassing work against plague, their pay being debited to the local bodies when their services are utilised by them.

2. Government Order No. G. 1902-3—P. H. 14-40-12, dated 18th August 1941, approving of the action of the Director of Public Health in having posted a Sanitary Inspector to Krishnarajpet as a temporary measure and sanctioning the appointment of six additional Assistant Sanitary Inspectors till the end of June 1942, for attending to cyanogassing work.

3. Government Notification No. G. 6784—P. H. 84-41-2, dated 2nd January 1942, prescribing temporary regulations to be observed throughout the State for a period of one year from 2nd January 1942, to prevent the outbreak of plague and the spread thereof.

4. Correspondence ending with letter No. B. E. 1315, dated 15th November 1941, from the Director of Public Health, submitting proposals for appointing additional staff for the control of plague in the State.

ORDER No. G. 7330-54—P. H. 3-41-10, DATED BANGALORE, THE 13TH JANUARY 1942.

With a view to ensure more effective control over the outbreak and spread of plague which has been occurring in a more or less virulent form in the several towns and minor municipalities and in the rural parts of the State, the Director of Public Health has, after careful examination, submitted proposals for the appointment of 4 Probationers and 19 Assistant Sanitary Inspectors for the purchase of 5,000 lbs. of cyanogas at an estimated cost of Rs. 6,000 and an equipment grant of Rs. 1,000.

2. He has proposed that the pay of the Sanitary and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors and the cost of cyanogassing and labour may be met from the funds of the local bodies when their services are utilised by the local bodies, as directed in the Government Order dated 25th September 1940, read above, and that the pay of the Supervising Officers be met out of Government grants provided under "5. Plague and other Epidemic Charges."

3. Government are pleased to sanction these proposals of the Director with the modification that four Health Probationers on Rs. 80 each per mensem, three Sub-Assistant Surgeons on Rs. 50 each per mensem and an additional Sanitary Staff of thirteen Assistant Sanitary Inspectors on a pay of Rs. 25 each be appointed till the end of June 1942. The revised proposals are estimated to cost Rs. 12,246 $\frac{2}{3}$ making use of the provision of Rs. 2,630 in the budget of the current year for meeting the cost of the existing Sanitary Staff as per statement appended to this order.

4. The Director's proposal to withdraw the required number of trained Assistant Sanitary Inspectors from municipalities for work on this scheme is also sanctioned. Early action should be taken to post substitutes in their places.

No. G. 7330-54—P. H. 3-41-10, DATED 13TH JANUARY 1942.

5. The additional cost of Rs. 12,247 in this behalf will be met from an additional grant, a demand for which will be placed before the Legislative Council at its next session.

V. VEDAVYASACHARYA,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

To—The Director of Public Health in Mysore.
The Senior Surgeon in Mysore.
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Comptroller to Government through the Financial Department.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Presidents of District Boards through the Deputy Commissioners.
The President, City Municipal Council, Bangalore.
The President, City Municipal Council, Mysore.
The President, Sanitary Board, Kolar Gold Fields.
PRESS TABLE.

ANNEXURE.

Statement of cost of establishment, etc., for measures for control of plague required up to end of June 1942.

Items of expenditure	Staff	Cost per month
		Rs.
A. Establishment ...	1. *One Sanitary Inspector and 25 Assistant Sanitary Inspectors.	842 7/9
	2. Four Probationers on Rs. 80 each per mensem.	320
	3. Three Sub-Assistant Surgeons on Rs. 50 each per mensem.	150
	Total ...	1,312 7/9 per mensem or Rs. 15,753 1/3 per annum.
	For six months ...	7,876 2/3
B. Cyanogas-dust ...	5,000 lbs. of cyanogas dust. ...	6,000
C. Equipment ...	...	1,000
	Total ...	14,876 2/3
	Deducting a sum of Rs. 2,630 being the cost of the establishment, (already sanctioned), the net cost for six months during the current year is Rs. 12,246 2/3.	

* This is inclusive of 1 Sanitary Inspector and 12 Assistant Sanitary Inspectors who are already engage on the work. The period of their appointment is up to end of June 1942.

Exd—C. K.

WD 8557- GPB—405—30-1-42

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

G. O. No. G. 12489-532—P. H. 172-41-1, dated 27th May 1942.

Prevention of Malaria and other preventable diseases.

Sanctions the scheme for the —— in the Malnad.

READ—

Letter No. C. 1046, dated 15th December 1938, from the Director of Public Health in Mysore, submitting proposals for organising necessary services for the control of malaria and other preventable diseases in the malnad.

2. Correspondence ending with letter Camp No. 4, dated 31st October 1941, from the Director of Public Health in Mysore, forwarding a note giving the details of the plan of operations—anti-malarial and general health—with reference to the proposals sent by him with his letter, dated 15th December 1938, and indicating the places where the units have to be located and the villages in which the scheme is proposed to be brought into operation in each unit, and the duties to be assigned to the Sub-Assistant Surgeons and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors.

3. Correspondence ending with Un-Official Note No. G. C. 312-1, dated 16th December 1941, from the Senior Surgeon in Mysore, furnishing his opinion on the proposals of the Director of Public Health in Mysore.

ORDER No. G. 12489-532—P. H. 172-41-1, DATED BANGALORE, THE 27TH MAY 1942.

The question of giving relief to the people, who are suffering from malaria and other preventable diseases in the Malnad, has been under the consideration of Government for some time past and has also been the subject of representations and interpellations in the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council. From the Provisional Census figures (1941) it is clear that the population in some of the Malnad Taluks has been decreasing. Government are convinced that this serious decrease in population can be checked, if sustained efforts are made to control malaria. They are of the opinion that in addition to curative measures, it is necessary to give greater attention to preventive measures.

2. The following are the main features of the proposals made by the Director of Public Health in this connection :—

(1) A compact area containing six dispensaries, closely situated to each other—three in the Shimoga District, (*viz.*, Mandagadde, Malur and Davangi) and three in Kadur District, (*viz.*, Hariharpur, Koppa and Narasimharajpur) will be selected and will be under the administrative control of the District Health Officer, Shimoga District.

(2) All the Vaccinators in this area will be replaced by trained Assistant Sanitary Inspectors, who will, in addition to doing vaccination work, attend to general sanitation.

(3) Six additional Assistant Sanitary Inspectors will be appointed for purely anti-malarial work.

(4) The Sub-Assistant Surgeons concerned, who will be Assistant Medical Officers of Health, should be given training in Bangalore for about six to eight weeks in Malaria Control Work, both theory and practice, so as to train them for rendering help in anti-malarial work.

(5) The extra cost on account of these proposals will be as follows :—

		Rs.	
1.	Pay and fixed travelling allowance of six Assistant Sanitary Inspectors ...	2,520	per annum
2.	Allowance to the six Sub-Assistant Surgeons of the Dispensaries (Assistant Medical Officers of Health) at Rs. 20 per mensem ...	1,440	,,
3.	Contingencies	1,000	,,
4.	Works Fund	5,000	,,
	Total ...	9,960	
	or in round figures ...	10,000	per annum

No. G. 12489-532—P. H. 172-41-1, DATED 27TH MAY 1942.

The scheme proposed by the Director contemplates a co-ordination of the activities of the Medical and Public Health Departments so as to secure the maximum benefit to the areas concerned without much additional cost.

3. Government have carefully considered the proposals as also the opinion of the Senior Surgeon in the matter, and are pleased to sanction the proposals made by the Director of Public Health in his letter dated 16th December 1939 read above, for the prevention of malaria and other preventable diseases in the Malnad, and to acccord their general approval to the plan of operations—anti-malarial and general health—as detailed in the Note appended to this Order.

4. The scheme is sanctioned temporarily, as an experimental measure, for a period of two years.

5. The sum of Rs. 3,300 required during the current year under the scheme will be met from an additional grant, a demand for which will be placed before the Legislative Council at its next session. Necessary provision for the scheme will be made in the budget for 1942-43 and 1943-44.

6. The Director of Public Health is requested to take very early action to give effect to the scheme sanctioned in this Order.

C. NARAYANASWAMY NAIDU,
Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

To—The Director of Public Health in Mysore.
The Senior Surgeon in Mysore.
The Comptroller to Government through the Financial Secretariat.
The Heads of other Departments.
The Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District.
The Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District.
The Deputy Commissioners of other Districts.
The Presidents of District Boards.
The President, Municipal Council, Bangalore City.
The President, Municipal Council, Mysore City.
PRESS TABLE.

Exd.—C. K.

No. G. 12489-532—P. H. 172-41-1, DATED 27TH MAY 1942.

ANNEXURE.

NOTE.—Regarding the plan of operations—anti-malarial and general sanitation—in connection with the scheme of control of malaria and other preventable diseases in the malnad.

Selection of the Area.—(1) The area that has to be selected for this work has to be in a District where there is a District Health Officer to direct and guide the operations. This officer should have had training both in Public Health and also in Malaria.

(2) This area should also be representative of the different types of (*a*) natural conditions, and (*b*) conditions created by man for favouring malaria incidence—natural conditions as semi-malnad and malnad area; and man-made conditions as paddy fields, areca-nut garden, coffee plantations and tea plantations.

As such an area is not wholly available in the District where there is a District Health Officer, part of the adjoining District may also have to be in charge of the District Health Officer. Such an area is available in the Shimoga and Kadur Districts comprising of villages served by the following dispensaries:—

Mandagadde, Malur and Davangi in Shimoga District; and
Hariharpur, Koppa and Narasimharajapura in Kadur District.

As the two abovementioned areas are close together, the District Health ter of Shimoga can look after the work. Part of Mandagadde and Malur are ad areas, with paddy fields and areca-nut gardens. Koppa and Hariharpur nalnad areas with coffee plantations. Narasimharajapura has both paddy and a little areca-nut gardens.

The number of villages and the population of each set of villages which are n the easy reach of several dispensaries are noted below. The total tion that will be under general and malaria control measures will be 50,000, ispensary area having about 8,000.

ne of Dispensary.	*Number of Villages.*	*Number of Population Served.*
1. Mandagadde ...	63	8,091
2. Malur ...	55	9,385
3. Davangi ...	45	9,289
4. Narasimharajapur ...	38	10,130
5. Koppa ...	30	8,371
6. Hariharpura ...	23	8,056

ding Places of Mosquitoes.—The breeding places of mosquitoes are y the same throughout the area served by all the six dispensaries, *viz.*, f the valley where agricultural operations are going on, as gardening and ill streams and small collections of water here and there.

sures to be Adopted.—The measures that have to be worked out will have xpensive so that they may be applied to other areas. The measures that hought of with reference to malnad areas are naturalistic and biological *i.e.*, naturalistic methods as introduction of fish and small minor sanitary ng works as cleaning up of obstructed drainage valleys and hill streams.

onnel.—The personnel for each unit of work will consist of the following :—

The Medical Officer of the dispensary and the dispensary staff consisting of the Midwife and Compounder, etc.
The Assistant Sanitary Inspector who replaces the Vaccinator of the area.
An additional malarial Assistant Sanitary Inspector. The pay of the latter Sanitary Inspector is provided in the estimate submitted to Government.

aining of the Staff.—The Medical Officer of the dispensary will be given g in Public Health and preventive aspect of the diseases that are prevalent area and particular special training will be given in malaria. The common

diseases of the area are malaria, diarrhœa and dysentery, skin diseases, eye diseases, worms and pneumonia in certain seasons as an after-consequence of malaria. During the course of the training, particular attention will be given to combine the preventive work with the curative so that when the doctor is approached for treatment, he will educate the people in the measures that he adopts to prevent the diseases, and by this he may get their help in carrying out whatever he does to prevent diseases such as malaria or other preventable diseases. The doctor will also have to be given training for supervising vaccination work, for carrying on plague prevention work as cyanogassing, life history of rats and fleas, hookworm work, rural general sanitation and school health work. In carrying out the above general work, he will be assisted by the Assistant Sanitary Inspector and in connection with malaria work, the Malarial Sanitary Inspector will assist him.

The Assistant Sanitary Inspector, who does general sanitation work and disease prevention work in general, has already undergone training in the above subjects. The Malarial Sanitary Inspector will have to be given training specially in malaria and its prevention. The Malarial Sanitary Inspector will carry out the malaria surveys of villages systematically. The report will be checked by the Medical Officer of the Unit and sent on to the District Health Officer who will check and issue instructions as to the measures to be adopted, taking into consideration the recommendations made by the Medical Officer who will have received instructions as to the standard methods of prevention. With the report, plans of the villages with the breeding places and the types of mosquitoes that breed will be marked for record.

The Superintendent, Bureau of Epidemiology and the Director of P Health will inspect the types of breeding places and issue general instructions the information already available and instruct the Medical Officers of the during their tours as to the measures most suitable for the area and their bre places.

The Administration of the Unit.—The number of villages in each disp area will be divided into three groups, each group having a central village so tl villages round the sub-centre will be within a distance of about two miles. will be held once a week in each sub-centre as per fixed programme. The doct visit these centres in the morning on the fixed days where he will spend on or an hour and a half. While going to the village centres, he will visit two a day according to the programme to be set up for the Sanitary Inspector he may check their work. On the other three days, when the Medical Offi not attend to the clinics in the sub-centres he will attend to the dispensa mornings and in the afternoon he will do laboratory work as identific mosquitoes sent by the Sanitary Inspector on malarial duty as a check ins He may have to do occasional dissections of the mosquitoes also. On th visits the clinics, he will attend the dispensary in the afternoon.

W D 4293—G P B—535—2-6-42.

G.R.S. III—3]

ROUTINE NOTES

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

R.

S

15.6.42

A committee was appointed to propose legislation on the lines of the Indian Drugs Act 1940 in the Mysore State.

The Chief Medical Officer, Women's Hospitals in Mysore was deputed to make an enquiry into the working of the Maternity Homes and Child Welfare Centres in the Mysore State.

N. B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

WD 078—GPB—30,000—25-7-40

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS
THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

Read:—

Correspondence ending with Un-official Note No.G.C.538-5 dated the 2nd February 1942 from the Senior Surgeon regarding the introduction of legislation on the lines of the Indian Drugs Act 1940 in the Mysore State.

ORDER NO. Ft. 9718-16/Med. 165-41-2

BANGALORE, DATED THE 23rd FEBRUARY, 1942.

The question of introducing legislation in the State on the lines of the Indian Drugs Act, 1940 has been under the consideration of Government for some time past. The Senior Surgeon who was requested to furnish his opinion in the matter states that it is necessary to introduce such a measure in the State and recommends, as a preliminary measure, the constitution of a Committee to go into the technical details of the proposed legislation to suit local conditions. Agreeing with the Senior Surgeon Government are pleased to appoint a Committee consisting of the personnel noted in the *margin to go into the question and to make suitable recommendations in the matter, together with a draft bill, for the consideration of the Government, at a very early date. The Committee is requested to submit recommendations, among other things, regarding the constitution of the Drugs Technical Advisory Board and the Drugs Control Laboratory referred to in the Government of India Drugs Act, 1940.

*1. The Senior Surgeon (Chairman)
2. The Director of Public Health.
3. The Government Director, Industrial Concerns.
4. The Professor of Pharmacology, Medical College.
5. The Superintendent, Medical Stores.
6. The Chief Chemist, Industrial and Testing Laboratory (Secretary).

K Ramachandra.
for Secretary to Government
Development Department

To
The Senior Surgeon in Mysore, with one copy of Indian Drugs Act, 1940.
" Director of Public Health in Mysore.
" Director of Industrial Concerns.

HBA.6
20-2-42

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

G. O. No. G. 6478-81—Med. 156-41-2, dated 18th December 1941.

Maternity Homes and Child Welfare Centres.

Directs the deputation of the Chief Medical Officer, Women's Hospitals in Mysore, to make an enquiry into the working of —— in the State and to submit a report to Government within three months, etc.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. I. R. C. S. 1528, dated 5th September 1941, from the Organising Secretary, Indian Red Cross Society, Mysore State Branch, forwarding copies of a full report *and of an abstract of the proceedings of the meeting of the Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee held on 22nd August 1941, to examine the question of the defects in the administration of Maternity Homes and Child Welfare Centres.

2. Further letter No. I. R. C. S. 1897, dated 10th December 1941, from the Organising Secretary, Indian Red Cross Society, Mysore State Branch, forwarding for necessary action the marginally noted resolution of the Executive Committee of the Indian Red Cross Society at their meeting held on 29th November 1941, on the proceedings of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee referred to above.

"Resolved that Dr. (Miss) M. C. Albuquerque, Chief Medical Officer, Women's Hospitals in Mysore, be requested to go into the question of fact-finding as regards defects in the administration and working of Maternity Homes and Child Welfare Centres as proposed by the Sub-Committee and make a report within three months and that the Senior Surgeon be requested to render all possible help in the matter."

* Printed as Annexure.

ORDER No. G. 6478-81—MED. 156-41-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 18TH DECEMBER 1941.

In the course of discussions at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society held on 24th July 1941, the Senior Surgeon brought to the notice of the Committee certain defects in the working and administration of the Maternity Homes and Child Welfare Centres, specially in the rural areas, and urged the necessity for a careful enquiry into the condition of each of these institutions with a view to collection of reliable data and formulation of a policy calculated to secure the maximum benefit of the scheme to those for whom it was intended. Several aspects of the question were discussed by the Sub-Committee to whom the matter was referred. The Sub-Committee made the following recommendations to the Executive Committee of the Red Cross :—

(1) That the proposition made by the Chairman be accepted and forwarded to the Government.

(2) That the Government be requested to appoint a fact-finding committee of one to examine these and connected problems and to make a comprehensive report which would form the basis of a series of propositions to be considered either by the present committee or by whatever committee the Government may appoint to make recommendations in the matter.

The Executive Committee while generally accepting the recommendations of the Sub-Committee have resolved that Dr. (Miss) M. C. Albuquerque, Chief Medical Officer, Women's Hospitals in Mysore, be deputed to go into the question of fact-finding as regards defects in the administration and working of Maternity Homes and Child Welfare Centres.

Government agree with the resolution of the Executive Committee and are accordingly pleased to direct as follows :—

(*a*) Dr. (Miss) M. C. Albuquerque, Chief Medical Officer, Women's Hospitals in Mysore, will be deputed to undertake this enquiry.

(*b*) She is requested to submit within three months a full and detailed report with recommendations on the several matters indicated by the Sub-Committee, after a careful personal investigation of conditions obtaining in the institutions in question throughout the State.

(*c*) The Senior Surgeon is requested to afford the Chief Medical Officer, Women's Hospitals in Mysore, all possible facilities and help in the matter.

V. VEDAVYASACHARYA,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

To—The Chief Medical Officer, Women's Hospitals in Mysore, Bangalore.
The Senior Surgeon in Mysore, Bangalore.
The Organising Secretary, Indian Red Cross Society, Mysore State Branch.
The Comptroller to Government.

Exd.—C. K.

No. G. 6478-81—MED. 156-41-2, DATED 18TH DECEMBER 1941.

ANNEXURE.

Abstract proceedings of a meeting of the Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee of the Mysore State Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society, Bangalore, held at the Medical Association Building, Bangalore, on Friday the 22nd August 1941 at 5-30 p. m.

PRESENT.

Sir Charles Todhunter, K.C.S.I., J.P. (In the Chair).
Dr. (Miss) M. C. Albuquerque.
Rajacharitavisharada Rao Saheb Mr. C. Hayavadana Rao.
Mrs. Kamalamma H. Dasappa.
Dr. V. V. Monteiro.
Rajasevasakta Dr. B. K. Narayana Rao.
Mrs. H. H. Newham.
Dr. P. Parthasarathy.
Mr. B. S. Raghavendra Rao.
Rao Bahadur Mr. M. Ramaswamy.
Dr. (Mrs.) Ratnamma Isaac.
Dr. M. Royan.
Dr. B. Sanjiva Rao.
Mrs. Shankaramma.
Dr. M. G. Srinivasa Peidpet.
Sastravaidyapravina Dr. S. Subba Rao.
Mrs. Vigors.

The meeting was called to consider the following resolution passed at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Indian Red Cross Society, Mysore State Branch, held on the 24th July 1941 :—

" While recording the Government orders relating to the appointment of additional midwives, the Senior Surgeon brought to the notice of the Committee, the unsatisfactory working of the maternity homes and the need for drawing up a scheme for the future working of the Maternity Homes and Child Welfare Centres in the State, so that the help given by the Red Cross Society for their development may be fully utilized. It was accordingly resolved to request the Senior Surgeon and the Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee to send a report of suggestions for improvement of the present maternity homes, etc., and how best to use the present buildings and utilize the services of the midwives."

Sir Charles Todhunter was voted to the Chair.

The proceedings were confined to the question of the procedure to be adopted in making the suggested enquiry.

After a prolonged discussion it was resolved that the Government be asked to organize a comprehensive fact-finding enquiry on the subject of Maternity and Child Welfare and to appoint a competent officer to undertake this enquiry and prepare a series of memoranda dealing with the matter under the following heads.—

(1) The objects to be aimed at in Maternity and Child Welfare work.

(2) The relative places in any scheme of (*a*) maternity hospitals, (*b*) maternity homes, (*c*) ante-natal and post-natal clinics, and (*d*) domiciliary midwifery, with, if possible, a suggestion of the percentage of the population for which each type of arrangement should attempt to provide. Two special questions arising in this connection are those of the attachment of maternity homes to female dispensaries and of the provision of food to women using the homes.

(3) The functions of (*a*) Midwives, (*b*) Public Health Nurses, (*c*) Health Visitors, and the relations of each with the staff of the women's hospitals, the staff of the dispensaries and the Public Health staff.

(4) The extent of the training required for each, the equipment to be provided and the means of renewing it, the question whether mofussil midwives should be called in for refresher courses and whether the institute for midwives is fulfilling

the functions for which it was created and the question of the extent to which house to house visits are necessary.

(5) The control of the work by (*a*) Local Bodies, (*b*) Lady Doctors, (*c*) the Medical Department, and (*d*) the Health Department.

(6) The functions of child welfare clinics and particularly the question how far these should deal with questions of diet, the cases in which milk should be given to children and in which it should be allowed to be taken to the homes of children and the question of the distribution of milk nursing mothers. Also the question what medical treatment, if any, should be given at these centres.

(7) The conditions under which creches should be instituted, the staff to be employed and the food to be given.

(8) Nursery Schools and play centres. The nature of the activities to be promoted. Should a free meal be given? Should provision be made for a regular rest period? The extent of the training necessary for teachers.

It was further resolved that the Government be requested to appoint a fact-finding committee of one to examine these and connected problems and to make a comprehensive report which would form the basis of a series of propositions to be considered either by the present committee or by whatever committee the Government might appoint to make recommendations in regard to the matter.

WD 3417—GPB—445—12-1-42.